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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics

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THE JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURE

by

Lloyd H. Fisher, Social Science Analyst,  
and Ralph L. Nielsen, Junior Agricultural  
Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics

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Testimony submitted to the Select Committee  
Investigating National Defense Migration

Berkeley, California  
March 16, 1942

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There were, in 1940, almost 127,000 Japanese in the United States, of which almost three quarters lived in California. The Japanese population in California is distributed much the same as the total population except that there are more than proportionate numbers of Japanese in the truck farming areas of the Delta, on the Coast, and around the large cities.

An evacuation of Japanese from the western section of California cannot fail to have important consequences for the agricultural economy of California.

The total number of Japanese farm operators in the State has been variously estimated. The U. S. Census of Agriculture records 5,135 Japanese farm operators in 1940. The U. S. Census of Population, taken for the same date, enumerated 5,807 Japanese farm operators. The number of Japanese farm operators is, in fact, somewhat larger than either census, although no measure exists of the underenumeration. The Alien Land Law is specific in prohibiting either ownership or tenancy of agricultural land to Japanese aliens. The law has not been widely enforced and evasions appeared common even though legal liability is shared by both white landlord and Japanese tenant. Where illegal tenure exists there are obvious motives for the concealment of the fact and alien Japanese tenants apparently frequently report themselves as foremen or hired laborers.

The Japanese farmer in California, as elsewhere along the Pacific Coast, is predominantly a truck farmer. Japanese production is heavily concentrated in vegetables and berries. According to the Census there were more than 225,000 acres in farms operated by Japanese, of which some 175,000 acres were harvested. These figures undoubtedly share also in the general underestimate of the Japanese influence on California agriculture. The 5,135 Japanese operated farms represented capital in farm land and buildings of better than \$65,000,000 and farm implements and machinery valued at almost \$6,000,000. By no means all of this capital is owned by Japanese. Much of it belongs to white landlords. But it does represent a body of productive capital that has been used in agricultural production by Japanese, and its continued productive use will be disturbed by Japanese evacuation.

There have been various estimates of the commercial importance of Japanese production. No precise measures exist but the three estimates that



are at hand are in reasonably close agreement and lend substantiation to one another. These estimates would place the value of the annual production of truck crops by Japanese in California at between \$30,000,000 and \$35,000,000 grown on between 175,000 and 200,000 acres of land. Since the value of all California truck crops grown both for the fresh market and processing is approximately \$100,000,000 the proportion of the value grown by Japanese would be between 30 and 35 percent.

This is a far from negligible proportion not only for California but for the Nation as a whole. While Japanese produced 30 or 35 percent of the truck crops of California, California produced more than 25 percent of the Nation's total. There should be no presumption that present plans for evacuation of Japanese from sections of California will result in the loss of all or even a major part of the Japanese production in 1942. These simply indicate the amount of production which will be influenced to some degree by the evacuation.

Reduction in the supplies of some crops in which Japanese have specialized will be felt more at the middle class dinner table than in the Food for Freedom program. Strawberries, almost all of which are grown by Japanese, will be missed by many consumers. Losses in the production of tomatoes, carrots, green peas, snap beans, and onions will more seriously impede America's war effort. Of these latter crops the Japanese contribution is most important in tomatoes where an estimated 35 to 40 percent of the canning tomatoes grown in the State are grown by Japanese. Although less important in amount of acreage, Japanese production of market peas, snap beans, carrots, and onions is sizable and represents a large proportion of the State production.

The United States Department of Agriculture has published production goals for California in furtherance of the Food for Freedom program covering tomatoes, green peas, and snap beans (both fresh and canned), cabbage (fresh and kraut), and onions. Half of the 1942 quota for canning tomatoes was grown in 1941 by enemy aliens and Japanese Americans. The proportion of the fresh tomato goal grown by these farmers was one-third, fresh snap beans 95 percent, snap beans for canning 51 percent, cabbage 34 percent, fresh green peas 40 percent, and green peas for canning 8 percent. With the productive facilities of California agriculture already strained to meet the production goals, the additional burden on these facilities which may result from removal of Japanese and enemy aliens will undoubtedly be heavy.

Although Japanese have not been important producers of poultry products in California, their loss will confront the poultry industry with a special problem. The esoteric occupation known as chick-sexing has been largely Japanese in California. Without the services of a chick-sexer it is between two and three months before the sex of a chick is apparent. The skill of the chick-sexer lies in his ability to determine the sex of young chicks so that the poultryman may segregate pullets from cockerels, disposing



of the latter if his primary enterprise is the production of eggs. A waste of two months feed, facilities, and labor on cockerels constitutes serious inefficiency for any commercial egg producer.

Of 138 certificates granted in California by the International Baby Chick Association to chick-sexers, 96 are held by Japanese, all of them native-born since the certificates are open only to American citizens. The occupation of chick-sexing is not so esoteric that it cannot be learned but it depends upon proficiencies acquired by long practice.

An elusive but extremely important relationship is that of Japanese produce merchants to the marketing of fresh vegetables. Japanese marketing organizations are spread widely throughout the metropolitan areas of the State and they virtually control the distribution of fresh vegetables in the Los Angeles market. The web of relationships is not well understood but it is known that produce merchants frequently are at the center of a network which reaches from the Japanese farm operator to the ultimate retail distributing unit. The probable disorganization of this distributing mechanism will be one of the more serious consequences of Japanese evacuation.

The obvious necessity for evacuating Japanese from certain areas of California should not obscure the fact that it will be difficult to replace them in California agriculture. Skill and aptitude in truck farming is far more highly developed among the Japanese population than will be true of any new group which may operate the properties from which evacuation takes place and some loss of efficiency is inevitable. Even if the complicated property relationships are settled with speed and dispatch and new tenants are found for Japanese operated farms without delay the incoming operators and managers cannot in the immediate future be expected to maintain the level of production characteristic of Japanese operators on truck farms.

There is a notion, rather widespread in California, that Japanese in agriculture function primarily as managers and entrepreneurs and that they contribute little to the physical aspects of production. The occupational characteristics of the Japanese population as revealed by the 1940 Census of Population do not support this view. Of approximately 40,000 Japanese employed workers over the age of 14 more than 19,000, virtually 50 percent, were employed in agriculture. Of these 19,000 only 5,800 were farm operators. That is to say that some 70 percent of all Japanese in the labor force and in agriculture did not function as entrepreneurs or managers. Of the remaining 13,000 odd persons employed in agriculture some 4,000 were unpaid family laborers and between 7,500 and 8,000 were hired wage workers and foremen. The potential loss, then, is not confined to a loss in management or enterprise but includes the potential loss of a sizable farm labor force.

A loss of 11,000 or 12,000 laborers would not have been a serious loss to California producers during the 1930's, a period of heavy migration



of distressed farm families to California. In 1942, however, there are widespread indications of an inadequate supply of labor. Although it is not yet foregone that there will be a widespread shortage of unskilled harvest labor there is a very real possibility that supplies of labor for specialized crops such as sugar beets and vegetables will be short. It is in these crops that Japanese labor is reckoned to have special skills.

The loss of a supply of experienced hired labor in agriculture will bear as heavily upon white producers as upon Japanese. In the past there has been no pronounced tendency for Japanese operators to hire Japanese labor. Japanese operators have used white, Filipino, and Mexican labor as well as Japanese while much of the Japanese farm labor force has been in white employ.

Slightly more than 50 percent of the Japanese population is employed in industries other than agriculture. The bulk of this labor force is employed in wholesale and retail trade, personal services such as laundering, cleaning and dyeing, and in domestic service. There are about 4,400 Japanese employed as domestics, representing more than 10 percent of all Japanese employed. A portion of the Japanese employed in nonagricultural industries serve the Japanese population exclusively, or in large part. Virtually all of the professional persons and many of the persons employed in retail trade fall into this category and their functions will depend on the future location of the evacuated Japanese population. The loss of those workers engaged in personal service will not be seriously felt since laundries, cleaning and dyeing establishments, and other representatives of the category exist in profusion. The facilities remaining will probably not be seriously strained. The withdrawal of 4,400 persons employed in domestic service will undoubtedly contribute to the "servant problem" but since this is a perennial problem with the group which finds it a problem at all this need not be a matter of serious concern.

The economic consequences of restrictions upon Japanese cannot be measured by the volume of physical evacuation alone. Since any disposition of the Japanese problem must, in the nature of the case, be subject to modification there are disruptions of normal business arrangements that reach beyond those physically affected by evacuation. Any Japanese is now a bad commercial risk irrespective of where his business may be located and there is, as has been indicated, a growing withdrawal of normal business facilities which will present obstacles to the continued gainful employment of all Japanese whether within or without restricted zones.

Appendix, Table 1

Japanese population of California by citizenship  
and by county, 1940

County	Total	Native (citizens)	Foreign-born (aliens)
State total	93,717	60,148	33,569
Alameda	5,167	3,382	1,785
Alpine	-	-	-
Amador	2	2	-
Butte	216	143	73
Calaveras	6	6	-
Colusa	155	103	52
Contra Costa	829	518	311
Del Norte	-	-	-
El Dorado	3	1	2
Fresno	4,527	3,019	1,508
Glenn	-	-	-
Humboldt	-	-	-
Imperial	1,583	994	589
Inyo	1	-	1
Kern	756	397	359
Kings	508	323	185
Lake	1	-	1
Lassen	-	-	-
Los Angeles	36,866	23,475	13,391
Madera	170	118	52
Marin	150	68	82
Mariposa	-	-	-
Mendocino	53	21	32
Merced	715	481	234
Modoc	4	-	4
Mono	-	-	-
Monterey	2,247	1,550	717
Napa	54	20	34
Nevada	-	-	-

Continued



## Appendix, Table 1 - Contd.

Japanese population of California by citizenship  
and by county, 1940

County	Total	Native (citizens)	Foreign-born (aliens)
Orange	1,855	1,178	677
Placer	1,637	1,147	490
Plumas	1	-	1
Riverside	552	369	183
Sacramento	6,764	4,489	2,275
San Benito	526	381	145
San Bernardino	546	211	135
San Diego	2,076	1,283	793
San Francisco	5,280	3,004	2,276
San Joaquin	4,484	2,759	1,725
San Luis Obispo	925	639	286
San Mateo	1,218	800	418
Santa Barbara	2,187	1,419	768
Santa Clara	4,049	2,829	1,220
Santa Cruz	1,301	931	370
Shasta	2	1	1
Sierra	-	-	-
Siskiyou	7	4	3
Solano	906	518	388
Sonoma	758	549	209
Stanislaus	369	231	138
Sutter	423	274	149
Tehama	38	27	11
Trinity	-	-	-
Tulare	1,812	1,101	711
Tuolumne	-	-	-
Ventura	672	421	251
Yolo	1,087	699	388
Yuba	429	283	146



Appendix, Table 2

Japanese population of California by residence, 1940 1/

County	Total Japanese	Urban Japanese	Percent urban	Rural Japanese	Percent rural
Total California	93,717	52,252	55.8	41,465	44.2
Alameda	5,167	3,958	76.6	1,209	23.4
Alpine	-	-	-	-	-
Amador	2	-	-	2	100.0
Butte	216	36	16.7	180	83.3
Calaveras	6	-	-	6	100.0
Colusa	155	-	-	155	100.0
Contra Costa	829	127	15.3	702	84.7
Del Norte	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado	3	3	100.0	-	-
Fresno	4,527	1,008	22.3	3,519	77.7
Glenn	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt	-	-	-	-	-
Imperial	1,583	381	24.1	1,202	75.9
Inyo	1	-	-	1	100.0
Kern	756	352	46.6	404	53.4
Kings	508	113	22.2	395	77.8
Lake	1	-	-	1	100.0
Lassen	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles	36,866	30,112	81.7	6,754	18.3
Madera	170	15	8.8	155	91.2
Marin	150	77	51.3	73	48.7
Mariposa	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino	53	14	26.4	39	73.6
Merced	715	-	-	715	100.0
Modoc	4	-	-	4	100.0
Mono	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey	2,247	838	37.3	1,409	62.7
Napa	54	1	1.9	53	98.1
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-

Continued

## Appendix, Table 2 - Continued

Japanese population of California by residence, 1940 <sup>1/</sup>

County	Total : Japanese	Urban : Japanese	Percent : urban	Rural : Japanese	Percent : rural
Orange	1,855	89	4.8	1,766	95.2
Placer	1,637	66	4.0	1,571	96.0
Plumas	1	-	-	1	100.0
Riverside	552	221	40.0	331	60.0
Sacramento	6,764	2,884	42.6	3,880	57.4
San Benito	526	3	0.6	523	99.4
San Bernardino	346	203	58.7	143	41.3
San Diego	2,076	1,137	54.8	939	45.2
San Francisco	5,280	5,280	100.0	-	-
San Joaquin	4,484	1,441	32.1	3,043	67.9
San Luis Obispo	925	55	5.9	870	94.1
San Mateo	1,218	730	59.9	488	40.1
Santa Barbara	2,187	807	36.9	1,380	63.1
Santa Clara	4,049	815	20.1	3,234	79.9
Santa Cruz	1,301	412	31.7	889	68.3
Shasta	2	-	-	2	100.0
Sierra	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou	7	-	-	7	100.0
Solano	906	30	3.3	876	96.7
Sonoma	758	42	5.5	716	94.5
Stanislaus	369	87	23.6	282	76.4
Sutter	423	35	8.3	388	91.7
Tehama	38	7	18.4	31	81.6
Trinity	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare	1,812	242	13.4	1,570	86.6
Tuolumne	-	-	-	-	-
Ventura	672	285	42.4	387	57.6
Yolo	1,087	69	6.3	1,018	93.7
Yuba	429	277	64.6	152	35.4

<sup>1/</sup> Based on U. S. Census of Population, 1940.



Appendix, Table 8  
 Rural Japanese population by sex, nativity, and farm residence  
 for California by counties: 1940

	Total	Native	Native Japanese	Over 21	Under 21	Foreign born	Foreign born	Male	Female	Total
State	41,485	27,206	10,328	9,503	4,492	2,809	14,259	71	51	4,844
Rural nonfarm	7,196	4,629	1,683	1,531	820	524	2,589	19	13	1,844
Rural farm	34,289	22,578	8,645	7,977	3,672	2,284	11,691	53	38	7,184
Alameda County	1,209	830	317	260	148	105	379	2	3	210
Rural nonfarm	323	220	83	80	34	23	103	1	1	60
Rural farm	886	610	234	180	114	82	276	1	2	180
Amador County	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural nonfarm	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butte County	180	122	51	39	21	11	58	-	1	30
Rural nonfarm	18	10	4	2	3	1	8	-	-	5
Rural farm	162	112	47	37	18	10	50	-	1	30
Calaveras County	6	6	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Rural nonfarm	6	6	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Rural farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa County	134	103	44	30	13	6	52	-	-	31
Rural nonfarm	91	83	24	26	9	4	29	-	-	-
Rural farm	94	49	20	13	6	2	24	-	-	1

Appendix, Table 4  
Rural Japanese population by sex, nativity, and date of immigration  
for California by counties: 1940 - Continued

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Appendix, Table 3  
 Rural Japanese population by sex, nativity, and farm residence  
 for California by counties: 1940 - Continued

	Total	Native	Native Japanese			Foreign born	Foreign born		Total
			Under 21	Over 21	Foreign born		Under 21	Over 21	
Japanese population					born				
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Los Angeles County	8,734	4,427	1,713	1,559	685	485	2,327	11	1,000
Rural nonfarm	1,415	943	347	324	142	130	472	2	1,299
Rural farm	5,559	3,484	1,371	1,245	543	355	1,855	9	1,150
Madera County	155	105	36	42	14	13	50	-	26
Rural nonfarm	6	4	2	1	-	1	2	-	1
Rural farm	149	101	34	41	14	12	48	-	25
Marin County	73	36	6	4	15	11	37	-	30
Rural nonfarm	57	25	3	1	12	9	32	-	28
Rural farm	16	11	3	3	3	2	5	-	2
Mendocino County	39	12	3	1	7	1	27	-	20
Rural nonfarm	28	7	-	-	6	1	21	-	18
Rural farm	11	5	3	1	1	-	6	-	2
Merced County	715	481	204	162	67	48	234	1	124
Rural nonfarm	42	25	12	8	3	2	17	1	9
Rural farm	673	456	192	154	64	46	217	-	113
Modoc County	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Rural nonfarm	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Rural farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey County	1,409	966	359	302	183	117	443	4	1,000
Rural nonfarm	233	197	70	54	42	27	86	-	-
Rural farm	1,126	769	289	248	141	90	357	4	1,000

Appendix, Table 3

Rural Japanese population by sex, nativity, and farm residence  
for California by counties: 1940 - Continued

	Total	Native	Native Japanese		Male	Female	Under 21	Over 21	Foreign born	Total	Male	Female
			Male	Female								
Napa County	53	20	5	7	5	3	33	-	-	33	-	33
Rural nonfarm	28	6	1	-	3	2	22	-	-	22	-	22
Rural farm	25	14	4	7	2	1	11	-	-	11	-	6
Orange County	1,766	1,125	423	360	221	121	641	1	2	641	1	2
Rural nonfarm	342	208	76	69	39	24	134	-	-	134	-	-
Rural farm	1,424	917	347	291	182	97	507	-	-	507	-	-
Placer County	1,571	1,100	423	369	194	114	471	5	2	476	5	2
Rural nonfarm	112	70	20	27	12	11	42	2	1	43	2	1
Rural farm	1,459	1,030	403	342	182	103	429	3	1	432	3	1
Plumas County	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural nonfarm	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverside County	331	230	96	76	38	30	101	1	-	101	1	-
Rural nonfarm	34	29	8	11	4	6	5	-	-	5	-	-
Rural farm	297	201	88	65	24	24	86	1	-	86	1	-
Santa Clara County	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural nonfarm	824	534	202	170	90	63	280	4	1	284	4	1
Rural farm	3,063	2,066	833	772	278	172	1,001	5	-	1,006	5	-
San Benito County	533	390	150	137	67	33	143	2	1	145	2	1
Rural nonfarm	30	25	15	18	6	6	10	-	-	10	-	-
Rural farm	493	365	135	119	61	27	133	2	1	135	2	1



Appendix, Table 3  
 Rural Japanese population by sex, activity, and farm residence  
 for California by counties: 1940 - Continued

	Total	Native	Native Japanese			Foreign born	Foreign	Under 21	Male	Female	Male	Female
			Under 21	Over 21	Under 21							
San Bernardino County	143	80	24	25	19	12	63	1	-	-	-	-
Rural nonfarm	49	20	4	4	8	4	29	-	-	-	22	7
Rural farm	94	60	20	21	11	8	34	1	-	-	19	14
San Diego County	939	592	220	229	92	51	347	-	-	-	-	-
Rural nonfarm	113	75	30	32	7	6	38	-	-	-	28	10
Rural farm	826	517	190	197	85	45	309	-	-	-	217	9
San Joaquin County	3,043	1,984	682	647	359	176	1,179	5	-	-	-	-
Rural nonfarm	199	115	50	34	18	13	84	-	-	-	60	24
Rural farm	2,844	1,749	632	613	341	163	1,095	5	-	-	779	54
San Luis Obispo County	870	606	240	223	90	60	245	-	-	-	-	-
Rural nonfarm	191	130	46	52	13	19	61	-	-	-	-	-
Rural farm	679	476	190	171	83	41	204	-	-	-	129	7
San Mateo County	488	332	132	99	54	47	156	-	-	-	39	17
Rural nonfarm	147	94	37	23	16	18	53	-	-	-	84	34
Rural farm	341	238	95	76	38	29	103	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Barbara County	1,360	905	316	267	200	122	475	1	2	2	306	10
Rural nonfarm	763	526	153	149	137	37	257	-	-	-	-	-
Rural farm	617	379	163	118	63	85	218	1	1	-	101	10
Santa Clara County	3,234	2,261	801	626	370	251	978	5	6	6	-	-
Rural nonfarm	227	284	100	97	62	36	143	1	1	1	61	24
Rural farm	2,807	1,977	701	729	318	215	835	4	5	5	-	-

Appendix, Table 3

Rural Japanese population by sex, nativity, and farm residence  
for California by counties: 1940 - Continued

	Total	Native	Under 21	Native Japanese	Over 21	Foreign born	Under 21	Foreign born	Male	Female	Male	Female
Japanese population:	Japanese	Japanese	Japanese	Japanese	Japanese	Japanese	Japanese	Japanese	Japanese	Japanese	Japanese	Japanese
Santa Cruz County	889	638	240	222	104	72	251	1	1	1	1	1
Rural nonfarm	106	79	26	30	14	9	27	-	-	-	-	16
Rural farm	783	559	214	192	90	63	224	1	1	1	1	120
Shasta County	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Rural nonfarm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural farm	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Siskiyou County	7	4	1	1	1	1	3	-	-	1	1	1
Rural nonfarm	7	4	1	1	1	1	3	-	-	1	1	1
Rural farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soiano County	876	504	197	175	80	52	372	4	4	3	3	3
Rural nonfarm	186	99	38	33	13	10	99	2	2	2	2	2
Rural farm	678	405	159	137	67	42	273	2	2	1	1	1
Sonoma County	716	519	205	178	81	55	197	-	-	1	1	1
Rural nonfarm	182	128	61	35	24	18	54	-	-	-	-	-
Rural farm	534	391	154	143	57	37	143	-	-	1	1	1
Stanislaus County	282	169	77	50	30	12	113	-	-	-	-	-
Rural nonfarm	12	7	4	3	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Rural farm	270	162	73	47	30	12	107	-	-	-	-	-



Appendix, Table 3  
 Rural Japanese population by sex, nativity, and farm residence  
 for California by counties: 1940 - Continued

	Total	Native	Native Japanese		Foreign born		Foreign		Male		Female	
			Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21
Japanese												
population:			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sutter County	388	251	125	85	19	22	137	2	1	94	80	
Rural nonfarm	50	34	19	9	1	5	16	-	-	12	4	
Rural farm	338	217	106	76	18	17	121	2	1	72	46	
Tehama County	51	22	8	10	3	1	9	1	-	5	3	
Rural nonfarm	10	7	2	5	-	-	3	1	-	1	1	
Rural farm	21	15	6	5	3	1	6	-	-	4	2	
Tulare County	1,570	957	401	325	161	70	613	2	4	425	132	
Rural nonfarm	131	94	50	27	9	8	37	-	-	23	14	
Rural farm	1,439	863	351	298	152	62	576	2	4	402	169	
Yuba County	387	229	93	74	39	23	158	3	-	107	45	
Rural nonfarm	128	57	17	13	22	5	71	1	-	54	16	
Rural farm	359	172	76	61	17	18	87	2	-	53	30	
Yolo County	1,018	557	252	221	115	69	361	4	1	227	107	
Rural nonfarm	211	110	49	26	27	8	101	2	-	75	25	
Rural farm	807	547	203	195	88	61	260	2	1	152	82	
Yuba County	152	86	27	28	23	8	66	-	-	32	11	
Rural nonfarm	3	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	
Rural farm	149	85	26	28	23	8	64	-	-	50	11	

Appendix, Table 4

Number of Japanese farm operators, April 1, 1940, Cal.

County	Japanese farm operators (total)	Full time	Part time	Seasonal	Other
State total	5,125	1,015	250	240	80
Alameda	130	28	14	10	78
Alpine	-	-	-	-	-
Amador	-	-	-	-	-
Butte	23	4	4	-	15
Calaveras	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa	1/7	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa	70	14	4	3	49
Del Norte	-	-	-	-	-
Eldorado	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno	412	176	27	36	173
Glenn	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt	-	-	-	-	-
Imperial	212	20	-	15	177
Inyo	-	-	-	-	-
Kern	18	6	-	-	12
Kings	30	9	3	-	18
Lake	-	-	-	-	-
Lassen	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles	1,525	73	40	14	1,398
Madera	16	12	-	-	4
Marin	1/4	-	-	-	-
Mariposa	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino	2/	-	-	-	-
Merced	107	37	7	-	63
Modoc	-	-	-	-	-
Mono	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey	130	16	5	-	109
Napa	1/3	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-

Continued



Appendix, Table 4 - Continued

Number of Japanese farm operators, April 1, 1940, California

County	Japanese farm operators (total)	Full owners	Part owners	Managers	Total
Orange	245	23	18	-	147
Placer	157	75	7	21	54
Plumas	-	-	-	-	-
Riverside	57	19	5	4	29
Sacramento	416	173	32	13	198
San Benito	40	3	-	3	34
San Bernardino	19	14	5	-	3/
San Diego	144	25	14	-	119
San Francisco	-	-	-	-	-
San Joaquin	214	38	15	5	166
San Luis Obispo	82	5	9	-	68
San Mateo	71	16	5	-	50
Santa Barbara	61	5	-	3	53
Santa Clara	390	63	23	18	296
Santa Cruz	106	11	12	-	83
Shasta	2/	-	-	-	-
Sierra	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou	-	-	-	-	-
Solano	73	15	-	10	48
Sonoma	48	35	-	-	13
Stanislaus	34	12	-	5	17
Sutter	21	8	4	-	9
Tehama	3	-	-	-	3
Trinity	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare	139	33	21	16	69
Tuolumne	-	-	-	-	-
Ventura	24	5	3	-	16
Yolo	92	6	6	5	76
Yuba	11	7	-	-	4

1/ No distribution by tenure, to avoid disclosure.

2/ Less than three farm operators.

3/ Included with full owners.

In various counties full owners include part owners or managers to avoid disclosure.

Census of Agriculture, 1940.

Acreage of commercial truck crops grown by enemy aliens  
and Japanese-American citizens in California 1/

Commodity	: Est. total : : Est. total :				
	: Total : Estimated acres grown : Est. :				
	: 1940 : acres : by enemy : grown :				
	: acreage : grown : aliens as : aliens and Jap.-Amer. :				
	: for : by enemy : percent of : Jap.-Amer. : citize. :				
	: State : aliens : St. acreage : citizens : as pct. :				
	: : : for item : : St. acre :				
Artichokes	: 10,600	5,300	50	5,300	50
Asparagus	: 79,780	16,176	20	20,164	25
Canning snap beans	: 563	239	42	287	51
Marketing snap beans	:				
(spring)	: 6,950	6,254	90	6,602	95
Snap beans (fall)	: 4,600	4,140	90	4,369	95
Green lima beans	: 2,373	892	38	1,011	43
Cabbage	: 6,850	2,019	29	2,362	34
Cantaloupe (Imperial)	: 26,100	6,525	25	7,830	30
Cantaloupe (other)	: 12,000	2,279	19	2,880	24
Carrots (fall and	:				
winter)	: 9,800	3,115	32	3,605	37
Carrots (spring)	: 13,700	2,945	21	3,630	26
Cauliflower (fall	:				
and winter)	: 6,700	4,152	62	4,487	67
Cauliflower (spring)	: 8,850	5,860	66	6,302	71
Celery (fall and	:				
winter)	: 8,850	5,185	59	5,627	64
Celery (spring)	: 3,100	2,790	90	2,954	95
Celery (summer)	: 1,800	1,620	90	1,710	95
Cucumbers (pickle)	: 2,330	1,048	45	1,165	50
Cucumbers (table)	: 2,200	990	45	1,100	50
Garlic	: 1,890	1,327	70	1,420	75
Spring lettuce	: 30,350	8,774	29	10,530	35
Lettuce (Imperial)	: 15,200	3,040	20	3,800	25
Summer lettuce	: 16,500	4,110	25	4,950	30
Fall lettuce	: 27,550	6,260	23	7,637	28
Bermuda onions	: 800	240	30	240	30
Intermediate onions	: 1,350	540	40	675	50
Late onions	: 3,200	1,280	40	1,440	45
Canning peas	: 2,324	182	8	112	10
Peas, spring Imperial:	: 7,500	750	10	1,125	15

Continued



Appendix, Table 5 - Continued

Acresage of commercial truck crops grown by enemy aliens  
and Japanese-American citizens in California 1/

Commodity	: Total : : 1940 : : acres : : acreage : : for : : State :		: Est. total : : Estimated : : acres : : grown : : by enemy : : aliens : : St. acreage :		: Est. acres : : grown by : : aliens : : Jap.-Amer. : : citizens : : as pct. of : : St. acreage :	
	: for item :		: percent of : : Jap.-Amer. : : citizens :		: Est. acres :	
Peas, other spring	: 20,700	5,632	27	6,495	33	
Peas, fall	: 8,500	6,625	78	7,387	87	
Peas, fall Imperial	: 2,300	230	10	316	15	
Peppers, Bell	: 2,300	2,070	90	2,135	95	
Peppers, chili (dried)	: 3,865	3,178	90	3,672	95	
Peppers, canning	: 1,442	377	85	400	70	
Peppers, pimento	: 690	210	30	273	10	
Spinach, canning	: 9,538	4,769	50	5,723	60	
Spinach, table	: 3,200	2,100	75	2,600	80	
Strawberries, southern	: 2,380	2,112	90	2,261	95	
Strawberries, northern	: 3,470	3,123	90	3,296	95	
Tomatoes, canning	: 71,531	28,613	40	35,765	50	
Tomatoes, Imperial	: 1,000	3,600	90	3,600	95	
Tomatoes, summer	: 11,000	7,307	66	7,857	71	
Tomatoes, fall (northern)	: 5,850	1,227	21	1,520	26	
Tomatoes, fall (southern)	: 6,100	4,515	74	4,820	77	
Watermelons, Imperial	: 5,500	550	10	825	15	
Watermelons, other	: 9,900	2,010	21	3,030	31	
Total	: 485,116	176,940	36	205,989	42	
		(36%)		(42%)		

1/ Estimates made by Carl Schiller, Division of Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and Murray Thompson, Economic Advisor to Western Region, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, to gauge the effects of evacuation of enemy aliens and Japanese-American citizens. Released by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for submission to the House Committee Investigating National Defense Migration.

Table showing estimated acreage of vegetables in California, 1940, by percentage and amount grown by Japanese nationals and their descendants.

Crop	Total acreage 1939: grown by	(estimated):		
Artichokes	9,700	5	485	
Asparagus	71,510	25	17,877	
Canning snap beans	919	50	459	
Market snap beans	9,180	75	6,885	
Green limas for manu- facture	1,260	0	0	
Cabbage	7,700	40	3,080	
Cantaloupes (Imperial)	28,000	50	14,000	
Cantaloupes (other)	10,150	40	4,060	
Carrots	21,100	40	8,440	
Cauliflower	14,500	60	8,700	
Celery	14,900	75	11,175	
Cucumbers (pickle)	1,956	50	978	
Cucumbers (market)	2,100	75	1,575	
Garlic	2,310	50	1,155	
Lettuce	99,050	30	29,715	
Onions (Bermuda)	1,250	20	250	
Onions (intermediate)	1,800	40	720	
Onions (late)	3,140	40	1,256	
Canning peas	3,740	0	0	
Market peas (spring)	30,650	25	7,712	
Market peas (fall)	15,200	60	9,120	
Chile and dried peppers	5,200	85	4,420	
Potatoes (early)	34,000	5	1,700	
Spinach (canning)	9,466	50	4,733	
Spinach (market)	2,600	80	2,080	
Strawberries	5,030	90	4,527	
*Tomatoes, canning (North)	61,906	35	21,667	
Tomatoes, canning (South)	9,526	40	3,810	
Tomatoes, market (South)	16,300	90	14,670	4,182,000
Tomatoes, market (North)	10,650	40	4,260	
Watermelons	17,200	25	4,300	582,500
	522,512	37	194,009	32,370,700

Estimates made by Carl Schiller, Crop Reporting Service, and P. J. Schiller, Agricultural Extension Service.

\* 1940 acreages.

Appendix, Table 7

Importance of aliens and Japanese-Americans to the achievement of production goals for specified truck crops in California

Commodity	Total	Calif.	Estimated : Production goal	of State	Am.-Jap.
	acres	acres	acres	acres	share of
	in 1940:	in 1941	for 1942	alien & American <sup>2/</sup>	production goals
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent	Goals
Tomatoes, fresh	26,950	28,150	23,000	67	18,000
Tomatoes, canning	71,531	80,820	83,000	60	41,500
Green peas, fresh	39,000	39,300	45,000	40	18,000
Green peas, canning	2,394	1,650	2,500	8	200
Cabbage, kraut and fresh	6,850	6,000	6,500	34	2,210
Onions	5,350	5,380	7,500	44	3,300
Snap beans, fresh	11,550	10,800	11,000	95	10,450
Snap beans, canning	563	540	700	51	357
All truck crops	485,140	495,370	519,200	42	218,000

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary goal announced in September 1941.

<sup>2/</sup> Percentage estimates made by Carl Schiller and Harney Thompson.

<sup>3/</sup> Does not include strawberries.



Major occupation and industry groups, 1940

Occupation and industry group	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Other
<b>EMPLOYED WORKERS BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP</b>						
Employed (exc. on public emergency work)	17,165	23,209	11,883	18,227	5,282	4,982
Professional workers	371	509	202	435	169	194
Semiprofessional workers	97	102	50	92	29	10
Farmers and farm managers	1,663	4,144	1,584	3,911	79	233
Proprietors, mgrs., and officials, except farm	1,049	3,168	888	2,754	161	414
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	3,154	1,454	1,983	985	1,171	469
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	296	385	269	356	27	29
Operatives and kindred workers	1,775	1,342	1,017	789	358	553
Domestic service workers	1,229	1,406	370	808	1,459	598
Service workers, exc. domestic	802	1,619	334	1,015	468	604
Farm laborers (wage workers) and foremen	2,781	4,911	2,481	4,363	300	548
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers	2,493	1,461	1,536	221	957	1,240
Laborers, except farm	1,118	2,407	1,077	2,401	41	86
Unclassifiable	137	141	74	97	63	14
<b>EMPLOYED WORKERS BY INDUSTRY GROUP</b>						
Employed (exc. on public emergency work)	17,165	23,209	11,883	18,227	5,282	4,982
Agriculture	7,596	11,691	6,191	9,570	1,407	2,121
Forestry (except logging) and fishery	175	552	171	543	4	9
Coal mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crude petroleum and natural gas production	4	2	3	2	1	-
Other mines and quarries	3	2	2	2	1	-
Construction	25	57	25	57	-	-
Food and kindred products	171	424	63	141	179	200
Textile-mill products	6	14	-	8	6	0
Apparel and other fabricated textile products	24	12	5	4	19	0
Logging	-	1	-	1	-	-
Sawmills and planing mills	3	3	3	3	-	-
Furniture, store fixtures, and misc. wooden goods	28	31	23	27	9	11
Paper and allied products	18	9	15	9	3	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	110	141	83	123	27	14

Appendix, Table 8 - Continued

Occupation and industry group	Japanese employed workers					
	Total		Male		Female	
	Native	For. born	Native	For. born	Native	For. born
Chemicals and allied products :	21	45	16	43	5	2
Petroleum and coal products :	7	4	7	4	-	1
Leather and leather products :	4	4	2	3	2	-
Stone, clay, and glass products :	1	1	1	1	-	-
Iron, steel, and their products :	4	2	4	2	-	-
Nonferrous metals and their products :	4	2	3	2	1	-
Machinery :	2	6	2	6	-	-
Automobile and automobile equipment :	1	-	1	-	-	-
Transportation equipment, except automobile :	7	1	7	1	-	-
Other and not specified mfg. industries :	7	13	6	10	1	3
Railroads (incl. repair shops) and Ry. Express :	6	49	6	46	-	3
Trucking service :	92	69	87	69	5	-
Other transportation :	25	36	18	36	7	-
Communication :	2	1	2	-	-	1
Utilities :	9	4	7	4	2	-
Wholesale trade :	1,036	844	851	764	185	80
Food and dairy product stores; with retailing :	2,294	1,847	1,755	1,442	499	105
Eating and drinking places :	480	1,092	231	724	249	240
Motor vehicles and accessories; servicing & filling stations :	100	57	85	54	15	3
Other retail trade :	742	884	416	694	326	150
Finance, insurance, and real estate :	105	343	66	293	39	50
Automobile storage, rental, and repair service :	189	67	184	67	5	-
Business and repair services, except auto :	36	68	30	67	6	-
Domestic service :	2,172	2,215	702	1,599	1,476	616
Hotel and lodging places :	133	654	53	406	80	243
Laundrying, cleaning, and dyeing services :	455	630	301	442	154	183
Other personal services :	271	360	70	242	201	114
Amusement, recreation, and related services :	67	152	44	132	23	20
Prof. and related services :	457	640	211	453	246	187
Government :	113	6	31	6	82	-
Nonclassifiable :	192	174	100	125	92	49

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE CENSUS. Census of Population, 1947.

Appendix, Table 9

and major occupation for California counties, 1940 1/

Counties by sex and nativity	Employed (Exc. on pub- lic emergency work)	Farmers and farm managers	Farm labor- ers (wage workers and paid family workers)	Farm la-
State total				
Male, native	11,883	1,584	2,481	1,536
" foreign born	18,227	3,911	4,363	221
Female, native	5,282	79	300	957
" foreign born	4,982	233	548	1,340
Alameda				
Male, native	671	49	110	39
" foreign born	873	121	77	5
Female, native	367	2	20	18
" foreign born	315	8	27	29
Butte				
Male, native	30	9	13	1
" foreign born	41	12	16	1
Female, native	6	2	-	1
" foreign born	11	3	1	3
Colusa				
Male, native	16	3	3	4
" foreign born	23	6	10	-
Female, native	7	-	-	1
" foreign born	7	-	-	-
Contra Costa				
Male, native	98	27	53	2
" foreign born	190	55	114	2
Female, native	31	3	2	6
" foreign born	31	4	11	5
El Dorado				
Male, native	-	-	-	-
" foreign born	1	-	1	-
Female, native	-	-	-	-
" foreign born	-	-	-	-

Continued



Appendix, Table 9 - Continued

Unemployed workers 14 years old and over by sex, nativity,  
and major occupation for California counties, 1949

Counties by sex and nativity	Employed (Excl. on pub- lic emergency work)	Farmers and farm managers	Farm laborers and farm foremen	Other workers
Fresno				
Male, native	587	170	178	111
" foreign born	773	283	308	182
Female, native	204	11	26	45
" foreign born	191	12	66	44
Imperial				
Male, native	116	41	20	16
" foreign born	336	149	93	1
Female, native	37	4	-	2
" foreign born	41	4	3	9
Inyo				
Male, native	-	-	-	-
" foreign born	1	-	-	-
Female, native	-	-	-	-
" foreign born	-	-	-	-
Kern				
Male, native	82	7	32	3
" foreign born	254	18	177	1
Female, native	23	-	-	1
" foreign born	29	1	2	4
Kings				
Male, native	45	6	17	7
" foreign born	101	27	52	-
Female, native	14	-	-	1
" foreign born	10	-	2	2
Lake				
Male, native	-	-	-	-
" foreign born	1	-	1	-
Female, native	-	-	-	-
" foreign born	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles				
Male, native	4,956	298	435	606
" foreign born	7,305	1,287	634	62
Female, native	2,323	12	113	432
" foreign born	2,421	94	203	647

Continued

Appendix, Table 9 - Cc

Japanese employed workers 14 years old and over by sex, nativity,  
and major occupation for California counties, 1980 1/

Counties by sex and nativity	Employed (Exc. on pub- lic emergency work)	Farmers and farm managers	Non-farm workers (wage workers and for family work)	Self-employed, owners, and paid family workers
<b>Madera</b>				
Male, native	19	12	2	2
" foreign born	24	16	6	-
Female, native	1	-	-	-
" foreign born	3	-	-	2
<b>Marin</b>				
Male, native	15	3	-	1
" foreign born	40	2	-	-
Female, native	14	-	-	-
" foreign born	16	-	-	1
<b>Mendocino</b>				
Male, native	4	-	2	-
" foreign born	8	1	6	-
Female, native	-	-	-	-
" foreign born	-	-	-	-
<b>Merced</b>				
Male, native	70	26	15	20
" foreign born	108	78	22	1
Female, native	9	-	1	5
" foreign born	5	2	1	2
<b>Modoc</b>				
Male, native	-	-	-	-
" foreign born	3	-	-	-
Female, native	-	-	-	-
" foreign born	-	-	-	-
<b>Monterey</b>				
Male, native	340	51	98	25
" foreign born	381	85	138	3
Female, native	92	1	15	11
" foreign born	87	8	18	14
<b>Napa</b>				
Male, native	3	-	1	-
" foreign born	7	3	2	-
Female, native	1	-	-	-
" foreign born	3	-	-	1

Continued

Appendix, Table 9 - Continued

Japanese employed workers 14 years and over by sex, nativity  
and major occupation for California counties, 1940 1/

Counties by sex and nativity	Employed (Exc. on pub- lic emergency work)	Partners and farm managers	Farm labor- ers (wage workers and foremen)	Farm la- borers, un- paid family members
Orange				
Male, native	240	78	87	49
" foreign born	427	172	207	2
Female, native	71	6	8	39
" foreign born	82	10	12	44
Placer				
Male, native	219	44	122	35
" foreign born	248	94	123	3
Female, native	36	-	7	7
" foreign born	17	6	3	1
Plumas				
Male, native	-	-	-	-
" foreign born	1	-	-	-
Female, native	-	-	-	-
" foreign born	-	-	-	-
Riverside				
Male, native	55	19	10	5
" foreign born	92	46	21	1
Female, native	20	-	-	2
" foreign born	14	-	3	1
Sacramento				
Male, native	723	111	149	156
" foreign born	1,128	309	297	29
Female, native	397	4	12	60
" foreign born	342	22	27	108
San Benito				
Male, native	81	33	23	18
" foreign born	72	31	38	1
Female, native	11	1	3	5
" foreign born	6	-	3	2
San Bernardino				
Male, native	33	5	10	3
" foreign born	64	12	14	1
Female, native	16	-	2	3
" foreign born	10	1	-	1

Continued



Appendix, Table 9 - Continued

Japanese employed workers 14 years old and over by sex, nativity  
and major occupation for California counties, 1940 1/

Counties by sex and nativity	: :(Emplo- yed on pub- lic emergency work)	: :Farm managers	: :ers (wage workers and managers)	: :borers, etc.
San Diego	:			
Male, native	: 232	48	72	35
" foreign born	: 508	115	170	10
Female, native	: 114	4	11	34
" foreign born	: 123	9	23	44
San Francisco	:			
Male, native	: 525	-	9	-
" foreign born	: 1,194	1	4	-
Female, native	: 494	-	1	-
" foreign born	: 367	-	2	-
San Joaquin	:			
Male, native	: 557	97	272	41
" foreign born	: 1,015	151	620	17
Female, native	: 185	6	6	30
" foreign born	: 165	3	14	53
San Luis Obispo	:			
Male, native	: 116	23	62	17
" foreign born	: 169	70	58	1
Female, native	: 24	-	1	2
" foreign born	: 36	1	6	12
San Mateo	:			
Male, native	: 176	31	45	15
" foreign born	: 241	57	30	3
Female, native	: 116	1	1	21
" foreign born	: 88	3	5	19
Santa Barbara	:			
Male, native	: 310	19	122	11
" foreign born	: 423	37	211	1
Female, native	: 92	-	16	1
" foreign born	: 90	1	38	6
Santa Clara	:			
Male, native	: 561	167	126	140
" foreign born	: 591	264	133	24
Female, native	: 286	13	29	106
" foreign born	: 203	10	27	114

## Appendix, Table 9 - Continued

Japanese employed workers 14 years old and over by sex, nativity,  
and major occupation for California counties, 1940 1/

Counties by sex and nativity	: Employed (Exc. on pub- : lic emergency : work)	: Farmers : and : farm : managers	: Farm labor- : ers (wage : workers and : foremen)	: Farm la- : borers, un- : paid family : workers
Santa Cruz	:			
Male, native	: 190	39	45	78
" foreign born	: 178	77	46	13
Female, native	: 88	2	7	54
" foreign born:	38	5	3	20
Shasta	:			
Male, native	: 1	-	1	-
" foreign born	: 1	1	-	-
Female, native	: -	-	-	-
" foreign born:	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou	:			
Male, native	: 1	-	-	-
" foreign born	: 1	-	-	-
Female, native	: -	-	-	-
" foreign born:	-	-	-	-
Solano	:			
Male, native	: 91	14	42	14
" foreign born	: 234	53	87	-
Female, native	: 18	3	1	1
" foreign born:	31	-	5	6
Sonoma	:			
Male, native	: 101	25	46	9
" foreign born	: 106	36	56	-
Female, native	: 29	2	6	9
" foreign born:	15	5	4	2
Stanislaus	:			
Male, native	: 40	10	15	9
" foreign born	: 70	29	29	-
Female, native	: 5	-	-	-
" foreign born:	7	-	3	1
Sutter	:			
Male, native	: 33	5	20	5
" foreign born	: 80	16	57	1
Female, native	: 9	-	1	1
" foreign born:	9	3	2	1

Continued

## Appendix, Table 9 - Continued

Japanese employed workers 14 years old and over by sex, nativity,  
and major occupation for California counties, 1940 <sup>1/</sup>

Counties by sex and nativity	: : (Exc. on pub- : lic emergency : work)	: Farmers : and : farm : managers	: Farm labor- : ers (wage : workers and : foremen)	: Farm la- : borers, un- : paid family : workers
Tehama	:			
Male, native	: 8	1	4	-
" foreign born	: 6	2	2	-
Female, native	: 1	-	-	-
" foreign born	: 3	-	1	1
Tulare	:			
Male, native	: 238	54	131	22
" foreign born	: 450	88	305	6
Female, native	: 4	1	8	7
" foreign born	: 64	10	17	13
Ventura	:			
Male, native	: 81	6	18	5
" foreign born	: 156	28	45	3
Female, native	: 32	-	2	3
" foreign born	: 36	1	6	8
Yolo	:			
Male, native	: 157	52	36	30
" foreign born	: 217	66	69	8
Female, native	: 49	1	1	20
" foreign born	: 51	7	9	15
Yuba	:			
Male, native	: 57	3	35	-
" foreign born	: 85	13	35	2
Female, native	: 20	-	-	-
" foreign born	: 15	-	1	5

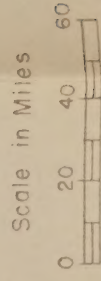
<sup>1/</sup> U. S. Census, Census of Population, 1940.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

# JAPANESE POPULATION CALIFORNIA 1940

(INCLUDES BOTH AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BORN)  
(LOCATED BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS)



EACH DOT REPRESENTS 10 JAPANESE  
JAPANESE POPULATION IN AREAS OF  
CONCENTRATION INDICATED BY NUMBER

